by the more presence of a majority, and does not depend pon the disposition or assent or action of any single member or fraction of the majority present. All that the member or fraction of the majority present. All that the Constitution requires is the presence of a majority, and when that majority is present the power of the House arises. The Constitution has prescribed no method of ascertaining the presence of a majority, and it is therefore clearly within the competency of the flowse to prescribe any method that shall be reasonably certain to as-

There was a quoram present when this bill was passed, and the question is whether, a quorum being present, the bill received a sufficient number of votes, and here the general rule of all parliamentary bodies is that when a quorum is present, the act of a majority of the quorum is the act of the body.

Summing use this matter, this law is found in the

the quorum is the act of the body.

Summing up this matter, this law is found in the Secretary of the Treasury's office, properly authenticated, it we appeal to the journal of the House, we find that a majority of its members were present when the bill majority of its members were present when the bill with authority to act upon any measure; that the pres-ence of that querum was determined in accordance with a reasonable and valid rule heretofore adopted by the House, and of that querum a majority voted in favor of

The second point made by the importers and sustained by the lower court-that the act provides for a classification tof goods in direct nonconformity with the facts-this court dismisses in short order. On this point the decision reads:

tion of the act of 1883 which refers to imported woollen goods. . It directs him (the Secretary of the Treasury) to classify all worsted cloths as woollen clothing, and it

passed; that by its own terms and irrespective of any action by the Secretary of the Treasury, the duties on worsted cloths were to be such as were placed by the act of 1883

CONSTITUTIONALITY OF THE TARIFF ACT. The three cases in which importers sought to test the constitutionality of the Tariff act are: Boyd, Sutton & Co., and Herman Sternbach & Co., each against the United States and Joe! B. Erhardt, Collector of the port of New-York; and Marshall Field & Co., against Clark, Collector of the port of Chicago.

The grounds on which it was maintained that the tariff was unconstitutional were that the acco rebate section of the bill had been omitted in its enrolment after epassage by Congress and therefore that the bill signed by the President was not the bill passed by the legislative department of the Government; that the recipracity feature was a transmission to the Execuof the law-making power and therefore void, vitiating the whole act; and, lastly, that the act was void because of the sugar bounty The court affirmed the judgments of the New-York and Illinois Circuit Courts of the of receipt and it was contended that this provision

Justice Harlan read the opinion of the court. He said that the court had given most careful and deliberate attention to the question now raised for the first time as to the court's determining whether an act signed by the President was actually the law passed by Congress. The object of the ournal required to be kept by Congress, he said, was not that it might be consulted to determine the might be publicity of proceedings. The signatures of the two presiding officers and of the President were complete authentication of that bill, providing the form required had been compiled with. The point at issue was the constitutionality of a Michigan statute regulating passenger rates on a mileage basis, the rate being on a sliding scale and made according to gross earlings per mile. The railroad attacked the law. suggestion that there might be a deliberate conspiracy between presiding officers and President to make a law not passed by Congress, the court said could not hold. The enrolled act, the court held, was conclusive.

As to reciprocity, the Court says, various decisions of the court and the practice of years establish the right of Congress to give the Presi dent the power by proclamation, at a future day, to revoke or modify certain clauses of the act. It holds that it was not a transfer of legislative power, but simply gave the President power to determine whether the time had arrived when requirements of Congress as to the act taking ffect had arrived. The President, the court says, is not vested with any real legislative power; Congress prescribed the conditions under which the President should act. All he had to ascertain was that a particular fact existed, and then it was directed that he execute the act. The President was a mere agent of the law-making power.

With respect to sugar bounties, the court says the argument that the validity of the whole act is involved in the question as to whether or not this clause is valid is so obvious an error as not to warrant much argument. There is no such connection between this part of the act and the sections as to warrant the court in assuming that the rest of the act would not have been adopted but for the adoption of the bounty system. They are entirely separate in purpose.

LAST HOPE OF THE ANARCHISTS GONE.

DECISION OF LOWER COURTS AFFIRMED IN THE CASES OF FIELDEN AND SCHWAB.

Washington, Feb. 29.-The Supreme Court of the United States to-day extinguished the last lope of the two imprisoned Anarchists by af-firming the decision of the Supreme Court of Illinois and the Circuit Court of the United States for the Northern District of Illinois, in the cases of Samuel Fielden and Michael Schwab against the warden of Jollet Penitentiary. These two men were sentenced to be hanged with Sples and the other Anarchists for mplicity in the famous Haymarket riot in Chicago but their sentence was commuted to life imprisonment by the Governor. In the application for writs of habeas corpus, which the court to-day denied, counsel for the two men alleged that their sentence was in violation of the Constitution, because the men not in court in person when the Illinois Supreme Court lered judgment sustaining the decision of the tria court and resentenced them, and that their right to say why sentence should not be passed upon them had been denied. It was also contended that, while the Governor of Illinois had power to commute the sentence, no warrant was given by law for the execution of that commutation. Certain other minor points were also brought in.

Justice Harlan, who delivered the opinion of the

court, recites the fact that under the common law it is indispresable in capital cases that inquiry be made of defendent, before judgment was passed, whether he had anything to say why the sentence of death should not be pronounced upon him. "But," says the justice, "this rule of the common law applied to the court of original jurisdiction which pronounced sentence, and not to an appellate court, which upon review of the edings in the trial court merely affirms the final judgment." Continuing, he holds that it was not a fact that the Supreme Court of Illinois pronounced a tence of death. That sentence was pronounced by Cook County Court. The Supreme Court of the State, after the stay of proceedings, aftirmed the judg ment in all tlangs. The appellant failed to establish ment in all things. The appellant falled to establish the contention that due process of law required his personal presence at the time the Supreme Court of Illinois entered this order affirming the judgment. It is unnecessary to consider the objections urged by appellant to the commutation by the Governor of the sentence to imprisonment in the pointentary for life. The constitution of Illinois expressly confers upon the Governor the power to grant reprieves, commutations and pardons after convictions for all offences. The detention of the appellant by the warden of the penitentiary is not in violation of any right secured to him by the United States Constitution.

In the case of Fielden the same doctrine is applied by the court to meet the point of absence of the accused when resentenced.

THE RIGHT TO IMPORT RECTORS. DECISION IN FAVOR OF HOLY TRINITY AND MR.

WARREN. Washington, Feb. 29.-In the case of the suit of the Church of the Holy Trinity, of New-York, to test the question of its right to import a rector, the Rev. E. Walpole Warren, the supreme Court to-day reversed the action of the lower court and decided in favor of the church.

The kev. E. Walpole Warren, when seen at the Church of the Holy Trinity last evening, said that all the knew of the decision was what he had seen in the newspapers. "I was surprised he said, "to learn that I was not a contract laborer. I knew little of the case for the vestry studiously kept it from me, as they did not wish that I should be troubled by it. The decision was against us in the lower courts and







# WM=H-JACKSON=&CO UNION SQUARE( NORTH.) COT. Broadway.

we expected that the Supreme Court would uphol the decisions already made. I landed in New-Yor about the middle of September, 1887. I had been seen only a short time when I was told that John skennedy, a Presbyterian gentleman connected with the Rev. Dr. John Hall's church, had begun suit against the vestry of the Church of the Holy Trinity, to tell the application of the Contract Labo. Law. The su was an entirely friendly one, and Mr. Kennedy's of ject was to make odious the attempt to apply the law to clergymen and other men of the same classifies said that if he won the case he would pay the fine of \$1,000 imposed. I think that he paid all the expenses of the defence, but I am not sure. As tell you, they have kept everything about it from me "Mr. Kennedy begged us to try the case squarely of the meirts to the end, and not try to have it diminsed on any side issue, as might have been done in several grounds we might have had the case dimissed, but instead we defended it simply on the

OTHER DECISIONS OF THE COURT.

THE LOTTERY LAW AND E. H. HORNER-THE. NEW-YORK ELEVATOR ACT SOUND.

Washington, Feb. 20.-The case of Edward H. Horner against the United States was to-day decided the United States Supreme Court. Horn New-York banker who lottery feature, the bonds being drawn in the same manner as lettery prizes. Horner was tried under the recent Anti-Lottery act, and convicted. Aside from the question as to whether or not the scheme provisions of the Anti-Lottery act, an important constitutional point was advertisement of the lottery were mailed State the letters were received. The Lottery act mad United States in favor of the constitutionality violated the Federal Constitution. The court affirm d the judgment of the lower court in favor of the United States, in an opinion by Justice Blaichford.

The Supreme Court, in an opinion by Justice Blatchford, to-day affirmed the decision of the lower courts in the cases of Annin and others against Walsh Police Justice of Brooklyn, and others, involving the question of the legality of an act flxing elevator charges in the State of New-York. The decision upholds the law. Three justices dissented.

The case of the Chicago and Grand Trunk Rallway authenticity of an act of Congress, but that there Company against Thomas Wellman was decided, the

THE NEW-JERSEY LEGISLATURE.

MAYOR HAYNES HEARD AGAINST THE JERSEY CITY WATER BILL-MISCELLANEOUS BUSINESS.

Trenton, Feb. 29 (Special).-The Senate Committee on Municipal Corporations gave another hearing on Senator Hudspeth's Jersey City Water bill to-night, and Mayor Haynes talked against the bill. He said that in trying to get a water supply at Newark's expense, Jersey City was attempting highway robbery and Senator Hudspeth's bill was a proposition to legalize the crime. He pointed out that Jersey City had powers of condemnation and by proceeding in the proper orderly way could secure all the water she desired without interfering with Newark.

After the Senate adjourned the committee sat again and City Counsel Coult, of Newark, spoke against the

There was a sharp debate in the House to-night over Heaney's bill to extend the terms of the Mayors of Newark and Jersey City to five years. Potts, of Hudson, and Ketcham, of Newark, made strong speeches against the measure, Potts apologizing for his attitude, because he said he hated to be placed in a proposed change was in accord with or in opposition position of antagonism to Allan L. McDermott, the to the public wishes. They could fix the price as was his personal friend and the man already selected Mr. Holden said that his company to succeed Orestes Cleveland as Mayor of Jersey City.

All the leading Democrats on the floor supported the private consumer. So far as he knew, they had never bill and it passed by a party vote.

Senator Parrett introduced a bill abolishing the he himself shall be a member ex-officio. The object called, of the bill is to oust Commissioners Richard R. Rend and he ing, of Hunterdon County, and Richard M. Herring, of Camden County, both Republicans.

Assemblyman Hardin, of Essex, introduced a resolution which was adopted, providing for an investigation of the rumor that the West Jersey Railroad Company was the real purchaser of the Philadelphia and Sea Shore Railway, which was sold by Receiver liaker recently. The special committee to investigate the "Coal Combine," is to handle the subject and inquire especially touching the rumor that it is the West Jersey's Intention to tear up the tracks of its competing line, and thus deprive the people of the benchis of the competition. If found to be true, the committee is directed to report by bill to prevent the proposed action.

RACETRACK MANAGERS FIGHTING HARD. Trenton, N. J., Feb. 29 (Special).—The racetrack man-agers are fighting hard. They held a conference here to-night, James Smith, jr., appearing in the interest of the Monmouth Park course, and Dennis McLaughlin and Allen L. McDermott for Guttenburg. The representatives of the latter track refused to withdraw their demand that any legislation asked for should provide for the right to race all the year round. A thirty-day bill, they say, would suit them, but it must contain a provision giving the freeholders power to license by the The turfites parted with an understanding that another effort should be made. Mr. McLaughlin said the House would pass a bill, and a big fight will be made to get it through the Senate too. Governo Abbett is committed against racing legislation and would veto the measure. It would be necessary to secure the resolution already adopted by the lilouse to adjourn sine die on March 11; of their power to do that they are also quite sure.

APPOINTED BY GOVERNOR ABBETT. Trenton, N. J., Feb. 29 (Special).—Governor abbett to-night appointed John Kenny to be Lay Judge of Hudson County, and Robert O'Hara to be Inspector of Mines. The latter office has just been created by the Legislature, as a result of the investigation of the labor troubles at Oxford Furnace. O'Hara is a Warren County man and his appointment was secured by sen-

DR. PARKHURST AND MR. NICOLL.

The Rev. Dr. Charles H. Parkhurst, pastor of the Madison Square Presbyterian Church; Frank Mose, counsel for the Society for the Prevention of Crime, and one or two other representatives of the Scelety, called upon District-Attorney DeLancey Nicell yesterday morning, to lay before him evidence concerning violations of the excise law. It is said that agents of the society obtained testimony against nine barrooms on Sunday. Mr. Nicoli received the minister who attacked him so bitterly from the pulpit, with every courtesy, and arranged that he and his companions should have the car of the Grand Jury at 11 o'clock

the evidence obtained by the society's agents was laid before it. The Grand Jury, however, referred the visitors to a police court. It is extremely busy just now, and this as given as a reason for not considering the cases.

It was said yeaterday that the Grand Jury would hand in presentment concerning Dr. Parkhurst's charges against

THE HUDSON COUNTY BALLOT BOX CASES.

Trenton, Feb. 29 .- It was expected that the Court opinion in the cases of the men convicted in Hudson County for ballot-box stuffing, and who have appenled the decision of the lower courts. Under appeal the Court of Errors was asked to grant a new trial on technicalities. Many people interested at-tended court to-day, but the case was not among those considered. It is believed that the decision will be given before the end of the term.

IGNORANCE ABOUT COAL.

HARD WORK GETTING INFORMATION.

RECENT READING DEAL.

vestigate the Reading and Lebich Valley coal con must remarkable ignorance of everything relating to ctal. Senator McMahon was the only member of the mmittee present at 11 o'clock. Sanator Erwin came a half on hour late, and the examination was begun. mater Cantor appeared soon afterward. Doniel G.

of the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad Company. Mr. Siona said that the last annual elec-Russell Sage and Sidney Dillon, whose places were both of whom were heavily interested in the railroad as well as in the Central Kailroad of New-Jersey. Baker had asked that they be represented in the board in view of their large holdings, and the change was ade with the consent of Mr. Dillon and Mr. sage. They were the only officers of that company who were Jersey Central. Mr. Sloan added that he himself was elected a director of the Jersey Central a week ago, but had attended no meeting. He was elected with out his solicitation, and he had no motive for going into the board. He had owned 120 shares of Jersey Central stock for many years. He knew no more about the Rending-Central coal deal than he read in the newspapers, but he thought "there must be

E. R. Holden, vice-president of the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western and manager of its coal traffic tus the next witness. In answer to Mr. Griffin, he aid that the Lackawanna and Lehigh Valley had been moderate competitors for the coal trade of this State ever since the roads were built. The Lehigh Valley had an entry into Buffalo over the Eric until it built its line from Geneva to Buffalo. The witness could not understand why the Lehigh Valley ever built the When asked what his company might do in case of a consolidation of the coal interests, he declined to express an opinion. So far as he knew, his company had not considered the price of coal in view of the combination.

The price of coal in any place depended on numeron conditions. Selling coal was just like selling a horse senator Erwin then attempted to learn how the price of coal varied at different places and at different tim "Can't you give us some he did not succeed. "You talk all philosophy. I want to know how you settle the question of price."

"If you come down to my office to buy some coa When pressed for a revelation of his methods, he said he must consult with counsel before entering details of a mercantile business. He had nothing to conceal, but doubted the propriety of going into the subject. He would say that in general the prices were put as high as the conditions of the demand and competition would allow.

The standard price for the State of New York was fixed at a meeting of producers and carriers. The principal factors were the Philadelphia and Reading, the Lehigh Valley, the Pennsylvania Coal and Iron Company, the Delaware, Lackmyanna and Western, W. L. Scott, W. J. Langley and Cox Brothers & Company. For the sake of simplicity, he assumed that the railroads mentioned were the same as the coal companies which they controlled. The Jersey Centra There was no organization, but the interested person met to confer about the coal business. W. B. Street, secretary of the Pennsylvania Coal Company, usually ago Friday, and the only thing discussed was the advisability of raising the price of coal in Chicago and the Lake Superior region. It was ridiculously low others did not agree with Mm. of the meetings were not binding. The prices were meetings to be discontinued, Mr. Holden said "no," but that the greatest use of them was to enable a man to know what his competitors proposed to do.

It had not changed since Octobe and the witness did not know that there wa any intention of changing the prices.

Griffin asked if public agitation had any fluence in preventing a change of price, and Mr. Holder said it did not. To the further question whether or chairman of the Democratic State Committee, who they pleased, but it might affect the consumption

William S. Sloan, vice-president of the Delaware, present Board of Riprarlan Commissioners, and giving present Board of Riprarlan Commissioners, and giving Luckawanna and Western Railroad Company, and man Luckawanna and Western Railro and he knew nothing about the coal combination.

Frederick F. Chambers, secretary of the Delaware.

Lackawanna and Western Railroad Company, appeared, but had no books with him. His subpoena did not call for them and so he did not bring them He knew nothing of coal, and could not tell why Mr. Sage and Mr. Dillon had been dropped from the board. Mr. Griffin remarked: "It is sad to have two such good men turned down without some reason." Mr. Chambers smiled, but offered no explanation. He said that F. H. Gibbens, the treasurer, had charge of

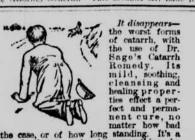
William B. Smith, the general Eastern par agent of the Lehigh Valley, took the stand. He was the only behigh Valley man the sergeant-at-arms had been able to reach. He knew nothing of the coal business, but through him the committee hoped to get track of some one who did. He said that no directors lived in New-York. W. H. Sayre, of He blehem, Penn, managed the coal business and attended the conferences in New-York. He and other officers came here often and stayed at the Hoffman or the Westminster. When they would come again the witness could not tell. He knew nothing of the reasons for the change in the board of directors of the Lackawanna, but thought the fact that the new directors were connected with the Jersey Central argued future harmonious relations between the two roads. There were no more witnesses present, and the committee adjourned, to meet at the same place at 10:30 a.m. on Saturday. A large number of additional subpoenas was issued and the sergeant-at-arms will assumpt to have present at the next session, some witnesses who know something about ceal and coal combinations. the only Lehigh Valley man the sergeant-at-arms had

THE NEW-JERSEY INVESTIGATORS. TWO COMMITTEES OF THE LEGISLATURE JOINED

TO CONTINUE THE WORK. Trenton Feb. 29 (Special).-The special committee to investigate the anthracite coal combination held a meeting this evening at which a letter was read from s. M. Williams, controller of the New-Jersey Central Railroad Company, expressing regret for his absence from the Jersey City meeting last Friday, and stating that it was wholly unintentional. He meant no disrespect to the committee or defiance of its authority. He was on his way to the hearing when he received a message stating that the committee had adjourned and therefore retraced bls steps. The committee decided to sit again next Friday, when they expect to examine Messrs, McLeod, Sloan and other prominent rullsyad officiels.

examine Messrs. McLeod, Sican and other prominent railroad officials.

When the committee to investigate the coal combi-nation reported progress to the House, Mr. Nash, of Camden, made a motion to discharge the committee from further consideration of the matter and refer it to the Attorney-General. This brought Mr. Lane the



the case, or of how long standing. It's a remedy that succeeds where everything else has failed. Thousands of such cases can be pointed out. That's the reason its proprietors back their faith in it with money. They offer \$500 reward for a case of catarry which

tors lack their faith in it with money. They offer \$500 reward for a case of catarrh which they cannot cure. It's a medicine that allows them to take such a risk. Desart common sense lead you to take such a medicine to "An advertising fake," you say.

Sike such a medicine to "any to some people prefer sickness to health when the remedy is positive and the guarantee absolute.

Wise men don't put money back of "fakea."

And "faking" doesn't pay.

They believe in themselves. Isn't it worth a trial to lart, any trial preferable to

FOR PILES.

chairman of the compattee, to his feet in a white heat of anger. He sold that if the motion was adopted it would make the Legislature the laughing stock of the feeters. Mr. Nash replied that the committee would be the hughing stock, not the Legislature. The investigation was a failure and the committee knew it. To the Attorney-General all such matters should be refer-

Mr. Beekman, of the Committee on Lambaus agreed with Mr. Nash that the investigation was a failure.

Mr. lienney said the committee had moved as expeditionsly as the committees of the New-York and Pennsylvania Legislatures.

Mr. Lane charged that the Railroads and Canals Committee was jealous of the special committee and therefore wanted to throw cold water on its work.

work.

The result of the debate was the adoption of a resolution providing that both committees should proceed with the investigation, acting jointly and as one committee.

DELAWARE AND HUDSON THUMORS.

LARGE DEALINGS IN THE STOCK AND A RAPID ADVANCE IN ITS QUOTATIONS.

Rumors that the New-York Central was to acquir ontrol of the Delaware and Hudson were current in Wall Street yesterday, and were supported by the great activity of speculative dealings in Delaware and Hudon stock and the rapid advance of its quotations. These rumors were met by persistent denials from al authoritative sources. Just how much these dentals were designed to cover, it was of course impossible to determine. At the close of the day many operators in the street were by no means convinced that another change in the coal lines, whether backed by the New-York Central people or some other body of capitalists,

The movement of the Delaware and Hudson stock attracted attention to the rumors which asserted that, under New-York Central control, the coal interests of the road were to be run in accord with the manng men; of the Reading coal combination. The Delaware and Hudson crowd at the Stock Exchange was large, and large transactions were made at rapidly advancing figures from an excited opening at 140. The stock rose to 145 1-4, and closed at 143 7-8, showing a net gain of 5 5-8 since Saturday, and 11 per cent since Other coal stocks were also active. Dela ware, Lackawanna and Western closed at an advance of 5 1-2 per cent, and New Jersey Central showed a gain of 4 per cent. Reading closed at 59 1-2, a net

Chauncey M. Depew depled explicitly that New-York Central interests were buying Delaware and Hud-Similar dentals were made by Cornelius Van

derbilt and H. Walter Webb. aid; "I know absolutely nothing of any deal between this company and any other at this time. If any one wishes to lease the Delaware and Hudson he will have to guarantee more than 7 per cent. I do not price of the stock. It would appear that the same stock is being bought over and over again. Our few

italization the floating supply of stock was about 30, 000 shares. At present I suppose there are about 50,000 shares atout.

Ucal gs in New York Central stock were also extensive, and the stock showed an advance of 2 per cent. New York and New Engla I rose to 52 1-2 yesterday, against 40 5-8 on Saturday. There were rumors of important changes to be made in the directorate at the coming election.

the coming election.

Pulladelphia, Feb. 20.—The officials of the Pennsylvania denied this afternoon that that company was in any way interested in the rumored acquisition of the Delaware and Hudson by the New York Central.

TO DO IT, HOWEVER, THE TRUNK LINES HAD

What is at least a temporary solution of the immi great trouble to the Passenger Committee of the partially consented to a traffic agreement and it is confidently expected that that road will shortly agree to accept such an allotment of the immigrant business as the Trunk Line people may deem just. however the Canadian Pacific maintains its right to all the business it can get hold of, from whatever source, but has entered into an airangement whereby the Trunk Line Association's joint agency at Ellis Island is to ticket all its passengers to Montreal or other connecting points on the line of the Canadian Pacific. This ar-

rangement went into effect ve-terday.

The competition of outside agents at Ellis Island has been largely removed by a deal with the agents, in which they have agreed that all the immigrant traffic controlled by them shall be routed to Chicago by the same commission that has been paid to the steamship passenger. This is a recognition of the outside agentby the trunk lines, and is therefore directly contrary to the policy heretofore maintained by them. The was a complex one, however, and no other line of action could be agreed upon by the Passenger

for the transfer of immigrants from Ellis Island to the various railroad stations have been completed, and one of the John H. Starin boats will begin regular trips from the Island about March 10. Two trips a day will be made, the boat stopping at the principal railroad stations on the North River.

CLEVER SCHEME OF THE "THREE I'S." Chicago, Feb. 29.—The Indiana, Illinois and lown road has established a distributing depot at Kankakee which was opened for business to-day. so to handle freight as to obviate the builting one way of empty cars. This can be done by unloading th cars of Eastern roads that come West loaded with miscelfaneous freight at Kankakee and reloading into the cars of Western roads which are usually returned to the trans-Mississippi regions empty. The cars of Eastern roads that bring goods West can be loaded with grain going East and the exchange of traffic be so facilitated as to be of great advantage to the "Three I's" and all its connections.

ATCHISON SECURES NO RELIEF.

Chicago, Feb. 20 (Special).—The Santa Fe received another setback to-day from Chairman Smith, of the Trans-Missouri Association, in the shape of a decision regarding commissions paid by steamship companies to brokers, bankers and railroad agents. A case wa laid before him by the passenger department of the Santa Fe, in which the Union Pacific agent at Trintdad, Col., was charged with ticketing twelve or four-teen Italians to Turin, Italy, via New York and the French line of steamers, at a cut rate of \$3 a pas-senger below the regular tailf. Mr. Smith decided that there was no provision in the association agree ment under which such a case could be reached. Rates to Turin or any other European point are not quoted in the association rate sheet. Steamship tickets, he territory on a commission, as well as by brokers, bankers and other people. They frequently throw off a part, or all of their commission, to the passenger's benefit, in order to secure a party, thus making it appear that the rate has been reduced. No good appear that the rate has been reduced. No good results, he thinks, under the circumstances, would be secured by requiring the railroad agents to refrain from discounting their commissions, as the effect would be simply to throw all the business of this character into the hands of the brokers.

TO USE AN ABANDONED CANAL. Reading, Penn., Feb. 20.—The abandoned Union Canal, for sixty years one of the great waterways of interior Pennsylvania, extending from this city into Dauphin County, is at length destined to be devoted to railroad uses. The Reading now has a force of men at work laying a track on the towpath along the entire riverfront of this city. It is rumored that a railroad wil be constructed to Bernville, thirteen miles away, on the bed of the old caval.

Charleston, S. C., Feb. 29 (Special).—A receting of the stockholders of the Charleston and Savannah Railroad was held to-day, and the old officers were re-elected. The annual statement shows gross carnings \$719,377, expenses

Smith & Angell's Black Hosiery is Unsurpassed For color and wearing qualities, is the best and cheapest, and retails at popular prices.

and loss. A dividend of 6 per cent on the first preferred income bonds was declared, payable Afril 1 The fiscal year of the company was changed to close June 1 of each year. The annual meeting of the s'o kholders will hereafter

SHIPMENTS OF FREIGHT EAST.

FIGURES THAT RELIEVE THE WABASH OF AN UNJUST SUSPICION.

Chicago, Feb. 29.-An increase in the

eastbound shipments of freight is recorded for last week. By all lines the tonnage amounted to 97,074 tons, against 94,013 tons for the preceding week, and 70,531 tons for the corresponding week last year Charges have been heard for several days that one of more of the lines is cutting the rate on wheat and flour from Chicago to the seaboard, and the Wabash road has been frequently mentioned in connection Buf there seems to be no reason for suspecting the Wabash, as that road carried only 126 tons of wheat and 1,765 tons of flour last week, falling so far behind some of its competitors as to leave no room for suspicion that it is making con cessions to shippers. The Michigan Central and the Lake Shore let all other reads in the quantity of grain carried, and it is expected that the increase in last week's tonnage will be followed by a decrease next week, as it is reported that the country roads in Illinois, Iowa and the eastern part of Nebraska have been rendered practically impossable by the recent Besides, there is no doubt that a large pr tion of the grain is still going East by way of St, Paul and the "Soo" Line, which is accounted for by the fact that the "Soo" before withdrawing its 5-cent cut In grain rates had contracted to carry all the grain in

Shipments of flour, grain and provisions from Chicage from the seaboard by the lines in the Central Association last week amounted to 57,503 tons, against 58,666 tons for the preceding week, decrease of 1,373 tons, and against 41,887 tons for the corresponding week last year, an increase of 15,506 tons. The Vanderbill lines carried 56 per cent of the traffic, the Pennsylvania Bacs 19 per cent, the Chicago and Grand Trutk 16 per cent, and the Haltimore and Obio 9 per cent.

RATES TO FOREIGN COUNTRIES. A DECISION THAT CONGRESS HAS NO POWER TO REGULATE THEM.

Springfield, III., Feb. 20.-Judge Allen in the United States Court to day sustained the demurrer to the indict ments against Milton Knight, of St. Louis, general freight agent of the Wabash Radway, and J. M. B. Kehler, of St. Louis, doing business under the name of Kenlor Brothers, for violation of the Interstate Commerce act by cutting rates on shipments of flour from Fast St. Louis to Montreal. The Court held that Con gress had no power to make any law regulating mil-road rates between points in the United States and points in foreign countries.

The decision is a highly important one and far-reach ing, covering as it does the entire commerce between the United States and adjacent foreign countries, decision ends the matter as far as Knight and Kchlor are concerned, the indictment being quashed by this

M. J. CARPENTER ELECTED PRESIDENT. Chicago, Feb. 29 (Special).-M. J. Carpenter, president of the Dulath and Iron Range Railroad, has been chosen to succeed George W. Saul as president of the Chicago and Eastern Illinois. This is the result of a long meeting of the Board of Directors of the latter company, held here this afternoon. will be turned over to him at once, although it is understood that he will continue, for the pres act as president of the Duluth and Iron Range

NORFOLK AND WESTERN STATEMENT.

Philadelphia, Feb. 29.-The statement of the Norfolk and Western Railroad Company for the month of Jannary, 1802, shows gross earnings of \$700,041 66, an increase of \$5,455.55 as compared with the correspond ing month of last year; expenses including taxes), \$533,180 53, an increase of \$25,686 17; net earnings, \$167,755 13, a decrease of \$00,247 62.

THE IMPERILLED STEAMER AKABA.

Norfolk, Va., Feb. 20.-One of the hands of the steamer Yedmandale reports that they sighted a tenmer ashore off flody Island which he thinks may

The captain of the steamer Saturn, now at Newport News, declined to give any information about the abaudoned vessel Akaba. As near as can be ascertained from hands on the Saturn and other sources, the reason for abandoning the Akaba after towing six days through a heavy gale of wind count of her nearness to the shore, without seriously same time lost one of her propeller blades, Island, on the coast of North Carolina, in about twenty fathoms of water, drifting toward shore. The captain in all probability made use of his auchor, and the vessel may possibly ride out the gale until as-sistance reaches her. If the underwriters will allow it, the Saturn will be sent to sen again at once in search of the Akaba. Two big ocean tugs, the Under-

NOT LOING IT FOR HIS HEALTH.

People living in the neighborhood of Fifty-fourth-st. and Fifth ave, have noticed watchmen walking up and down Fifty fourth-st, between Fifth and Sixth aves., and D. Rockefeller was the latest victim of the annoying "crank" that the reason of their presence there was suspected. The nurses and other occupants of St. Luke's Hospital have also noticed the watchmen, who undoubtedly are guarding Mr. Rockefeller's house, and yesterday a young man in the hospital office sold that he had sometimes seen two men patrolling Fifty fourtht. in front of the hospital and opposite the millionaire's house. All day yesterday a watchman was on guard near Mr. Rockefeller's house and when asked if he were waiting for cranks to come around to disturb the Standard Oil president he replied:

"Well, I am not standing around here for my health."

SUICIDE OF JAMES E. HALL.

Philadelphia, Feb. 29.-James Rockwell Hall, a mem ber of the New York Hock Exchange, committed sul-cide by shooting himself at the house of his father. E. L. Hall, a well-known brass founder who lives at No. 3,000 Spruce st. Young Hall has been home suffering from dyspepsia and insomnio since tast October. and recently his mind has been unbalanced. He studied science at the University of Pennsylvania, which he left in the middle of his term in 1885, and since then he had not been successful in business.

## The Goat and The Ostrich

have the reputation of being able to digest everything, but neither of them has had to live on food cooked with Hog's Lard. Men, women, and children have, however, taken their lard, and entertained their dyspepsia for generations. This was because an acceptable substitute for lard had not been discovered. It is here nowscience's latest boon for the kitchen and the family.

### COTTOLENE

Is the new, dainty, odorless, pure, and satisfactory substitute for lard. Every member of the family can eat and digest the food into which it enters. Bright housekeepers see this point and use Cottolene. For sale at grocers.

N. K. FAIRBANK & CO. CHICAGO, and Produce Exchange, N. Y.

### Two Years Ago.

I was for some time troubled with an obstinate RASH @ HUMOR, that spread over my face and breast. I consulted physicians, and used many remedies without a cure.
At the suggestion of a friend I used Swift's Specific, which had no return of the trouble .- E. H. WELLS. Chest

of the Blood and Skin. It cures by removing the and at the same time builds up the general health. Send for our Treatise, malled free.

ZWIFT SPECIFIC CO., Atlanta, Ga.

#### A SLY BILL AT ALBANY.

AIMED AT THE "STAATS-ZEITUNG" BUILD ING

IT HAS ALREADY PASSED THE ASSEMBLY AND IS ON ITS THIRD READING IN THE SENATE

METROPOLITAN MUSEUM SUNDAY OPENING BILL-PROCEEDINGS

IN THE ASSEMBLY.

IBY TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE! Albany, Feb. 29.—The chiefs of Tammany Hall have had a bill slyly introduced in the Legislature to permit them to se'ze the "Staat-Zeitung" Building of Oswald Ottendorfer, upon ten days' notice. This bill was introduced in the Senate by Mr. Hagan, and in the Assembly by Mr. Connelly. The Assembly bill, which was introduced on January 28, has already been passed by that house, and was on the order of third evidently deceived about its true character; for he says to-night that it merely gives the authorities of New-York more power to open streets. An examina-tion of the bill shows that it takes in section 955 of the Consolidation Act, and substantially makes it

The bill says that should the Board of Street Open ing, at any time, by a three-fourths vote of all the members thereof, deem it for the public laterest, either for the rewarde, drainage or other public purposes or ne, that the title to the lands within the line of any street, avenue, road, public park, square or place, should be acquired by the Mayor, Aldermon and Commonalty of the city of New-York without delay, the sold Board may, at any meeting thereof, held after ten days' notice of such meeting, publish in "The City Record," specifying the purposes of said meeting, direct that, upon the day of filing the oath of the Commissioners of Estimate and Apportionment, as hereiafter provided, the title to any piece or parcel of land lying within the lines of any such street, avenue public square, park or place shall be vested in the Mayor, Aldermen and Commonalty of the of New-York; and thereafter, wheat said Commissioners shall have taken and filed said oath, the Mayor, Aldermen and Commonalty of the City of New-York shall become and be seized in fee of the said lands, tenements and hereditaments, in the -u'd resolution mentioned, that shall or may be required for the purpose of opening the said street, avenue, road, public square, park or place, or part or section of a street, avenue, public park, square or place, as the case may be; the same to be appropriated, converted and used to and for such purpose accordingly; and the supon, said Mayor, Aldermen and Commonalty, or any person or persons acting under their authority, may immediately, or at any time or times thereafter, take possession of the same, or any part or parts thereof, without any sait or proceeding at law for that purpose."

It is clear that these provisions could be used by the Tammany Hall lenders to gain possession of the "Stants-Zeitung" building. The act is broadly drawn; so broadly that the city authorities can take practically any land in the city they may desire "for a public purpose." In an amendment to another section of the Consolidation act the Board of Street Opening is authorized to open, straighten, after or otherwise improve a street. This provision pulpably points to the alteration of the streets surrounding the "Staats-Zeltung"

The senate to-night debated Senator McMahon's bill appropriating \$75,000 to keep open the Metropolitan Museum of Art on Sunday. The bill was opposed by Messrs. Edwards, Erwin, smith and Hunter, as Mesars. Edwards, Eiwin, smith and Hunter, as breaking down "the American Sinday"; and was supported
by Mesars. McManon and O'Connor. It passed the
senate by a vote of 17 to 7.
Senator Rosen introduced a bill to-night, providing
for three surrogates in New York; two to be elected this
fall; their terms to be fourteen years; and their salary
\$17,500 cach.
Senator Rosech also had a bill providing for a counsel
to the Legislature, to draft bills for members at a salary
of \$1,300.

Luc Assembly had been in session only one and one

to the Legislature, to draft bills for members at a salary of \$7,305.

The Assembly had been in session only one and one-half hours to-night when a fite broke out in Broadway, a malf-mile from the Capiton, and in three minutes the members were making down the hill to see it, a rovious to this there was a little breeze between Mr. Suizer and Mr. Wells, both of New-York. Suizer is a Tammany Democrat and Wells is a Republican. The fammany men have become so used this year to rushing their bills through without a Republican objecting that it is looked upon as an outling that it is looked upon as an oull a half on the recklessness of the Democratic majority. To-night Mr. Suizer sent to the deak a bill which he wanted read a third time immediately. The bill pretruds to allow unexpended balsness of any year to be turned back into the city treasury of New-York. The object is to put back into Controller Hyers's hands the money appropriated to pay the Harvey claim which now amounts to \$256,000. Mr. Wells objected to the bill being rushed through ahead of all the others on the callendar and he made his objections known. Suizer became angry at this, and in a loud voice declared that ferendar he could prevent the representative of the Annexed District getting anything by unanimous consent. As Mr. Wells has been particularly unfortunate in getting any of his measures through, on account of the Tammany opposition to him, this assertion of Suizer's created a general laugh. In reply Mr. Viells said: "That notice was served upon me at the opening of the season, and it has been served again every day since then."

After this little spat the two members made up. Mr. Wells withdrew his objection to the progress of the bill.

Assemblyman Riley came forward with the following

the bill.

Assemblyman Riley came forward with the following interesting composition, another bill that means business. Any railrond corporation or other transportation company organized under the laws of other states and owning and operating, or operating under lease or contract or other traffic arrangement, any railroad or railroads wholly or partly within the State of New-York, shall be permitted to charge a maximum rate of fire not exceeding 2 cents a mile for each adult person carried in its regular passenger trains running on such owned, leased or operated railroads.

Assemblyman McMunus presented a bill design.

railroads,
Assemblyman McManus presented a bill reducing to 2 cents the rate of fare to be charged by the West shore Ferry Cympany during commission hours and to 3 cents for other hours. Assemblyman Ward introduced two bills which tend to simplify the responsibility of employers in cases of accident to employers. They increase the employers' responsibility and lessen that of the employes, place the latter on about the same basis that an outsider would occupy. From Mr. Huble came a bill preventing debtors who make assignments from making any one creditor a preferred.

assignments from making any one creditor a preferred creditor.

Governor Flower is bolder than was David B. Hill in the method of paying his a-sistants, for whom as allowance is made in the annual supply or appropriations. For several years Professor Collin has parsfore bills and laws, and given to the ex-Governor much of the legal knowledge that he is supposed to possess. The only outward payment that Prof ser Collin ever received was that of a statutory revision commissionership at a salary of \$3,000 a year. Assemblyman Parcular to-night sent in a bill making provisions for a "legs'ative counsel," to receive a salary of \$7,500 a year. Governor Flower must have some one to keep him straight.

SAVINGS BANKS STATISTICS. Albany, Feb. 20 (Special).-The tabulation of the reports of savings banks for 1891 is finished, and allows comparison with the statement prepared a the result in 1890. From this comparison the resources are found to be \$6,122,000 greater than on December 31, 1890. The deposits were \$5,800,000 smaller than in 1890, and were less than the amount withdrawn in 1891 by \$4,300,000.

DEATH OF MISS EMILY YEAMANS.

Miss Emily Yearnans died at the home of her mother, Mrs. Annie Yenmans, No. 643 Sixti-ave-early yesterday morning. She had been in bad health for the last year, had been confined to the house for several weeks, and for the lest ten days her death had been expected almost hourly. Mist Yeamans was a member of Edward Harrigan's com pany, in which her mother has for many years played leading parts. Her sister, Miss Lydia Yeamans, 1485 been singing lately at Tony Pastor's Theatre, and her other sister, Miss Jennie Yeamans, is a member of the company now playing "Blue Jeans" at the Four-

teenth Street Theatre. Miss Emily Yeamans was thirty-two years old, and; was born in Australla. Her first appearance on the stage was with Harrigan and Hart, in "The Skid-more Guards." She had been in nearly all of Mr. Harrigan's plays since then, never playing important parts, but being often prominent in the crowds and being especially known for her skifful make-ups of characters in the lower life of New York. Her last appearance was in "Redly and the 400." She was at one time a member of an "Uncle Tom's Cabin" company, to which her sister Jennie also belonged. Almost all her acting, however, had been in Mr. Harrigan's company.

an's company. The funeral will take place at Mrs. Yeamans's home

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